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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 1973 **ORDINARY LEVEL**

Latin 1

Syllabus B

Two and a half hours

Answer ANY TWO Sections.

Candidates are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in their answers.

Section A. Prose Set Books

Answer EITHER Part I OR Part II of this Section.

PART I. CAESAR, *Gallic War* I, 1–14

Answer all THREE Questions.

1. Translate into English:

Helvetii iam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias traduxerant, et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, cum se suaque ab eis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore Aedui Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiorem faciunt sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere.

(10 marks)

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2. Read through the following passage. *Do not write a translation*, but answer concisely the appended questions.

Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent: unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iuram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent: alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod inter fines Helvetiorum et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque non nullis locis vado transitur. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Genava. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant vel vi coacturos ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. April., L. Pisone A. Gabinio consulibus.

Caesari cum id nuntiatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genavam pervenit. Provinciae toti quam maximum potest militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una), pontem qui erat ad Genavam iubet rescindi.

(*a*) Where were the Helvetii going to?

(*b*) How does Caesar emphasize the narrowness of the route through the Sequani?

(*c*) (i) To what other feature of this route does he draw attention? (ii) What was its military importance?

(*d*) What two factors made the route through the Province much easier?

(*e*) How does Caesar indicate the position of Genava?

(*f*) What was the special importance of the *pons* (line 10)?

(*g*) By what alternatives did the Helvetii hope to secure a passage from the Allobroges?

(*h*) What factor encouraged them to hope for the first alternative?

(*i*) (i) Where were the Helvetii to assemble? (ii) At what date?

(*j*) Where was Caesar when he heard of these events?

(*k*) What two orders did he give on his arrival at Genava?

(25 marks)

3. Write *not more than* 30 *lines either* (*a*) explaining who Orgetorix was and what part he plays in these chapters *or* (*b*) summarising the debate between Caesar and Divico and saying who appears to you to have the better case and why.

(15 marks)

PART II. CICERO, *Verres in Sicily*, 7–14, 20–23

Answer all THREE Questions.

4. Translate into English:

Haec cum iste posceret agereturque ea res in senatu, Sthenius vehementissime restitit multaque, ut in primis Siculorum in dicendo copiosus est, commemoravit: urbem relinquere Thermitanis esse honestius quam pati tolli ex urbe monumenta maiorum, spolia hostium, beneficia clarissimi viri, indicia societatis populi Romani atque amicitiae. Commoti animi sunt omnium; repertus est nemo quin mori diceret satius esse.

(10 marks)

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5. Read through the following passage. *Do not write a translation*, but answer concisely the appended questions.

Vnius etiam urbis omnium pulcherrimae atque ornatissimae, Syracusarum, direptionem commemorabo et in medium proferam, iudices, ut aliquando totam huius generis orationem concludam atque definiam. Nemo fere vestrum est quin quem ad modum captae sint a M. Marcello Syracusae saepe audierit, non numquam etiam in annalibus legerit. Conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, huius praetoris adventum cum illius imperatoris victoria, huius cohortem impuram cum illius exercitu invicto, huius libidines cum illius continentia: ab illo qui cepit conditas, ab hoc qui constitutas accepit captas dicetis Syracusas. Ac iam illa omitto quae disperse a me multis in locis dicentur ac dicta sunt, forum Syracusanorum, quod introitu Marcelli purum a caede servatum est, id adventu Verris Siculorum innocentium sanguine redundasse, portum Syracusanorum, qui tum et nostris classibus et Carthaginiensium clausus fuisset, eum isto praetore Cilicum myoparoni praedonibusque patuisse.

(*a*) *huius generis orationem* (lines 3–4). Explain, without translating, what is meant by this.

(*b*) *captae sint a M. Marcello Syracusae* (line 5). Explain the historical circumstances in which this event occurred.

(*c*) From what two sources does Cicero say his audience would know of this event?

(*d*) *hanc pacem* (line 7). What situation does Cicero describe in these words?

(*e*) (i) What contrasts are made in lines 7–10? (ii) What is their purpose?

(*f*) *ab illo qui cepit . . . Syracusas* (lines 10–11). Explain, by your interpretation of this sentence, why it is so damaging to Verres.

(*g*) What contrast is drawn between the entry of Marcellus and that of Verres into the *forum Syracusanorum* (lines 12–13)?

(*h*) What harm is Verres said to have done to the *portum Syracusanorum* (line 15)?

(*i*) By what means, other than by unfavourable contrasts, does Cicero, in this passage, show Verres in a bad light?

(25 marks)

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6. Write *not more than* 30 *lines* describing *either* (*a*) the flaws in Roman provincial government revealed by the conduct of Verres *or* (*b*) the crimes to which Verres' greed drove him in his relations with Sthenius. **(15 marks)**

Section B. Verse Set Books

Answer EITHER Part I OR Part II of this Section.

PART I. OVID, *Metamorphoses* (Dunlop), III, V–VIII

Answer all THREE Questions.

7. Translate into English:

ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis
quaque patet, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis,
nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda
desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense;
belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus
ore vomit: maduere graves adspergine pennae.
nec bibulis ultra Perseus talaribus ausus
credere conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo
stantibus exstat aquis, operitur ab aequore moto.
nixus eo rupisque tenens iuga prima sinistra
ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.

(10 marks)

8. Read through the following passage. *Do not write a translation*, but answer concisely the appended questions.

iste ego sum: sensi, nec me mea fallit imago;
uror amore mei: flammas moveoque feroque.
quid faciam? roger anne rogem? quid deinde rogabo?
quod cupio mecum est: inopem me copia fecit.
o utinam a nostro secedere corpore possem!
votum in amante novum, vellem, quod amamus, abesset.
iamque dolor vires adimit, nec tempora vitae
longa meae superant, primoque exstinguor in aevo.
nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores;
hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset;
nunc duo concordes anima moriemur in una.
Dixit et ad faciem rediit male sanus eandem
et lacrimis turbavit aquas, obscuraque moto
reddita forma lacu est; quam cum vidisset abire,
'quo refugis? remane nec me, crudelis, amantem
desere!' clamavit; 'liceat, quod tangere non est,
adspicere et misero praebere alimenta furori!'

(*a*) What phrase in line 1 expresses the moment of realization for Narcissus?

(*b*) How did he himself interpret his predicament (line 2)?

(*c*) Ovid has been criticized for using language as a plaything. Is there justification for this view in lines 3 and 4? Give reasons for your answer.

(*d*) Express in your own words the meaning of line 5.

(*e*) *votum in amante novum* (line 6). Why was it *novum*?

(*f*) *primo . . . in aevo* (line 8). To what time in a man's life does this relate?

(*g*) Why did Narcissus not look upon death unfavourably?

(*h*) *obscura . . . forma* (lines 13–14). (i) What caused this? (ii) How did Narcissus react to it?

(*i*) Scan lines 4 and 5.

(*j*) By close reference to the passage state which elements in it, if any, you find (i) ingenious, (ii) absurd, or (iii) pathetic. Give reasons for your answer.

(25 marks)

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9. Write *not more than* 30 *lines*, *either* (*a*) relating the adventures of Perseus, indicating those parts which appeal to you, and explaining why they appeal, *or* (*b*) illustrating, by reference to these poems, the view that Ovid was a writer of vivid and picturesque poetry. **(15 marks)**

PART II. *Two Centuries of Roman Poetry*, PART II (Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, Ovid (Pygmalion only))

Answer all THREE Questions.

10. Translate into English:

oscula dat reddique putat loquiturque tenetque
et credit tactis digitos insidere membris
et metuit, pressos veniat ne livor in artus,
et modo blanditias adhibet, modo grata puellis
munera fert illi conchas teretesque lapillos
et parvas volucres et flores mille colorum
liliaque pictasque pilas et ab arbore lapsas
Heliadum lacrimas; ornat quoque vestibus artus,
dat digitis gemmas, dat longa monilia collo,
aure leves bacae, redimicula pectore pendent.

(10 marks)

11. Read through the following passage. *Do not write a translation*, but answer concisely the appended questions.

in medio classes auratas, Actia bella,
cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres
fervere Leucaten auroque effulgere fluctus.
hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
cum patribus populoque, penatibus et magnis dis,
stans celsa in puppi, geminas cui tempora flammas
laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
arduus agmen agens: cui, belli insigne superbum,
tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
victor ab aurorae populis et litore rubro,
Aegyptum viresque Orientis et ultima secum
Bactra vehit, sequiturque (nefas) Aegyptia coniunx.
una omnes ruere ac totum spumare reductis
convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
alta petunt; pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas aut montes concurrere montibus altos,
tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.

(*a*) *in medio* (line 1). What does this refer to?

(*b*) *Actia bella* (line 1). Explain briefly what this refers to, and why the outcome of it was so important.

(*c*) *instructo Marte* (line 2). What is the significance of *Marte* in this phrase?

(*d*) Compare lines 4–5 (*hinc . . . dis*) with lines 11–12 (*hinc . . . rubro*) and explain what contrast you think the poet is trying to stress.

(*e*) What does Virgil refer to by the words *patrium . . . sidus* (line 7)?

(*f*) Referring to lines 8–10 (*parte . . . corona*) comment on (i) Agrippa's official position, and (ii) the special distinction he had won.

(*g*) *nefas* (line 14). Why does Virgil use this word here?

(*h*) Scan lines 13 and 14.

(*i*) *rostris* (line 16). What were these and what was their use?

(*j*) How apt are the two similes in lines 17–18?

(*k*) By what means does Virgil give movement and vigour to this picture?

(25 marks)

12. Write *not more than* 30 *lines either* (*a*) describing the personality of Catullus as revealed in the poems in this selection, *or* (*b*) discussing the lessons about life that Horace teaches in his two poems, 'The Town and Country Mouse', and 'Nature and Man'. **(15 marks)**

Section C. Prescribed Topics

Candidates answering this Section must choose ONE Topic only.

PART I. Caesar as General (Caesar, *Gallic War*, I, II, VI, VII)

Answer all THREE Questions.

13. Answer *one* of the following. (*Candidates are advised not to spend more than* 35 *minutes, or to write more than three pages, on this Question.*)

Either (*a*) 'Caesar possessed an eye for country, coolness in a crisis, and speed and boldness in decision.' Show how these qualities were revealed in Caesar's campaign against the Helvetii.

Or (*b*) Describe the difficulties encountered by the Roman army at the siege of Avaricum, and show how Caesar's generalship brought victory. **(24 marks)**

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14. Write an account of the part played by *either* Ariovistus *or* Ambiorix in the native resistance to Caesar in Gaul. **(10 marks)**

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15. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(*a*) All over the camp men were signing and sealing their wills. The talk of these frightened people affected even the seasoned campaigners, including some centurions and cavalry officers.

(i) What had caused this state of alarm in Caesar's army?

(ii) Apart from making their wills, in what other ways did those affected show their alarm?

(iii) What action did Caesar take?

(*b*) In pursuance of their resolve the Belgae left camp some time before midnight amid great uproar and confusion without any proper order or discipline, since every man wanted to reach home quickly, and tried to get the first place on the road.

(i) What was the 'resolve' that the Belgae had made?

(ii) How did Caesar first view this action of the Belgae, and what did he do?

(iii) How did he finally deal with them?

(*c*) He sent Lucius Minucius Basilus in advance with all the cavalry, to see if he could gain any advantage by travelling quickly and striking at a favourable opportunity.

(i) Whom did Caesar wish Basilus to surprise by this swift advance, and whose territory did he invade?

(ii) Did Basilus gain any 'advantage'?

(iii) What was the final result of the raid?

(*d*) 'Much as I admire the heroism that you showed,' he went on, 'in refusing to be daunted by a fortified camp, a high mountain and a walled fortress, I cannot too strongly condemn your bad discipline.'

(i) What was the name of the walled fortress, and what did Caesar mean by 'refusing to be daunted'?

(ii) What does the 'bad discipline' refer to?

(iii) When were these words addressed to the troops, and what further explanation of his condemnation of their behaviour did Caesar give?

(16 marks)

PART II. Republican Readings (Michael Grant, *Roman Readings* Part I, The Republicans)

Answer all THREE Questions.

16. Answer *one* of the following. (*Candidates are advised not to spend more than* 35 *minutes, or to write more than three pages, on this Question.*)

Either (*a*) Illustrate from these *Readings* Terence's dramatic skill and power of characterization.

Or (*b*) How successful is Lucretius in presenting philosophy through the medium of poetry? **(24 marks)**

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17. What have you learned from these *Readings* about *either* the personality of Catullus *or* Sallust as a historian?

(10 marks)

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18. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(*a*) TRANIO (*aside*): Heavens, Neptune, you've been an ass to miss an opportunity like this.

(i) What opportunity had Neptune missed?

(ii) What circumstances gave him this opportunity?

(iii) Why is Tranio so concerned that Neptune has missed the opportunity in question?

(*b*) 'But nobody does fish here; so yesterday I could not think what had happened.'

(i) What had happened 'yesterday', and how had it come about?

(ii) What was the purpose of this happening?

(iii) Where does the story containing this remark appear, and what was the reason for telling it?

(*c*)

This I, my merry comrade, sent
That you might know my discontent.
Take care now, be not proud and high,
Nor slight my prayers with haughty eye.

(i) To what does 'this' refer, and who sent it?

(ii) Who was the 'merry comrade' and what was the nature of the 'discontent'?

(iii) What was asked for in 'my prayers'?

(*d*) 'Pompey,' he said, 'do not imagine that Caesar's army is the one which conquered Gaul and Germany. I took part in all those battles, so I am not talking at random about a matter of which I know nothing.'

(i) Who is advising Pompey, and in what capacity had he taken part in 'all those battles'?

(ii) What reasons does he proceed to give for the change in Caesar's army?

(iii) What was Pompey's reaction to the speaker's advice, and what were the consequences of that reaction?

(16 marks)

PART III. Ovid, Stories from the *Metamorphoses* (Books VI–X, translated by M. Innes)

Answer all THREE Questions.

19. Answer *one* of the following. (*Candidates are advised not to spend more than* 35 *minutes, or to write more than three pages, on this Question.*)

Either (*a*) What features, apart from a metamorphosis, do you find in Ovid's stories?

Or (*b*) Which two personalities in these stories did you find most interesting? Give your reasons.

(24 marks)

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20. What part is played in these stories by *either* Niobe *or* Daedalus? **(10 marks)**

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21. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(*a*) 'Never again, I promise! Playing a pipe is not worth this!'

(i) What is happening to the speaker?

(ii) What had he done to deserve it, and who was responsible for his fate?

(iii) How is a metamorphosis achieved in this story?

(*b*) 'My sister's prayers are on my side, and the greatest god of all is within my heart. The things I leave behind are of little worth, but precious are the objects I pursue.'

(i) Who is 'the greatest god of all', and in what sense is he within the speaker's heart?

(ii) What things 'of little worth' would be left behind?

(iii) What are the precious objects being pursued?

(*c*) Hercules, all unsuspecting, took the gift and wrapped around his shoulders the poison of the Lernaean hydra.

(i) What was the gift, and how was it connected with the Lernaean hydra?

(ii) What circumstances made Hercules' lack of suspicion remarkable?

(iii) Who sent the gift, and with what purpose?

(*d*) But the enjoyment of this flower is of brief duration; for it is so fragile, its petals so lightly attached, that it quickly falls.

(i) To what is this flower compared in colour and appearance?

(ii) What is its name, and what is the origin of that name?

(iii) Outline the story with which it is associated.

(16 marks)

PART IV. The Early History of Rome (Livy, Books I and II)

Answer all THREE Questions.

22. Answer *one* of the following. (*Candidates are advised not to spend more than* 35 *minutes, or to write more than three pages, on this Question.*)

Either (*a*) Write an account of the military and political achievements of Romulus as related by Livy.

Or (*b*) Write about *two* incidents recounted by Livy which illustrate the fierceness of the political struggles in the early days of the republic. **(24 marks)**

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23. Give an account of *either* the rise of Servius Tullius to power, *or* the Battle of Lake Regillus. **(10 marks)**

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24. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(*a*) Slung across her brother's shoulder was a cloak, and she recognized it as the cloak she had made with her own hands for her lover.

(i) Who are the two men mentioned in this passage, and what had led up to this situation?

(ii) How did the sister react to what she saw, and what action did her brother take as a result?

(iii) Explain briefly what finally happened to the brother.

(*b*) Tarquin was more disturbed by this incident than he himself allowed to appear, and promptly considered ways and means of getting rid of Turnus.

(i) What 'incident' is referred to?

(ii) How did Tarquin plan to get rid of Turnus?

(iii) What finally happened to Turnus?

(*c*) 'Go free,' he said, 'you have dared to be a worse enemy to yourself than to me. I should bless your courage, if it lay with my country to dispose of it. But as that cannot be, I, as an honourable enemy, grant you pardon, life and liberty.'

(i) Who is being addressed in this speech and how had he shown his 'courage'?

(ii) Why had he embarked upon the plan against the speaker, and what were the details of the plan?

(iii) What had gone wrong with the plan?

(*d*) 'I appeal to the People,' he shouted, 'since the tribunes would rather see a citizen of Rome flogged than be murdered by you in their beds.'

(i) To what event is Volero referring when he speaks of tribunes being 'murdered in their beds'?

(ii) Why was he himself about to be flogged?

(iii) What was the outcome of this incident?

(16 marks)

Section D. Unseen Passages for Appreciation

Answer EITHER Question 25 OR Question 26.

25. Read through the following passage carefully. *Do not write a translation,* but answer the appended questions.

The simultaneous attack of the Romans from front and rear breaks the Gauls' attack and puts them to flight with great losses.

Eius adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni in proeliis uti consuerat, turmisque equitum et cohortibus visis, quas se sequi iusserat, ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, hostes proelium com-
5 mittunt. Utrimque clamore sublato, excipit rursus ex vallo atque omnibus munitionibus clamor. Nostri, omissis pilis, gladiis rem gerunt. Repente post tergum equitatus

cernitur; cohortes aliae appropinquant. Hostes terga vertunt; fugientibus equites occurrunt. Fit magna caedes. Sedulius, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur; Vercassivellaunus Arvernus vivus in fuga comprehenditur; signa militaria LXXIV ad Caesarem referuntur; pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. Conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a munitionibus reducunt. Fit protinus hac re audita ex castris Gallorum fuga. Quod nisi crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. De media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur; magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur, reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt.

vestitus, clothing. *insigne*, a distinguishing mark. *consuerat*, he was accustomed. *declivia et devexa*, slopes of the hills. *excipere*, to follow after. *protinus*, immediately.

(*a*) How did the Gauls know that Caesar was leading the attack?

(*b*) At what point did the enemy join battle?

(*c*) How does Caesar emphasize the noise as both sides went into battle?

(*d*) *Nostri . . . gerunt* (lines 6–7). Explain the sequence of events described in this sentence.

(*e*) By what means apart from factual information does Caesar convey the impression of an utter fiasco for the Gauls?

(*f*) Comment upon Caesar's use of tenses in this passage.

(*g*) Discuss the sentence-structure of this passage, especially from *Nostri* (line 6) to *recipiunt* (line 13). What makes it a striking piece of narrative?

(*h*) Imagine you are observing from the top of the nearby hill the flight of the Gauls from the camp and the Roman pursuit. Give the text of the report you would be able to make.

(50 marks)

26. Read through the following passage carefully. *Do not write a translation*, but answer the appended questions.

The Cave of Sleep

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni,
quo numquam radiis oriens mediusve cadensve
Phoebus adire potest: nebulae caligine mixtae
exhalantur humo dubiaeque crepuscula lucis.
non vigil ales ibi nec voce silentia rumpunt
sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.
muta quies habitat: saxo tamen exit ab imo
rivus aquae Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens
invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent:
ianua, ne verso stridores cardine reddat,
nulla domo tota; custos in limine nullus.
at medio torus est Somni sublimis in antro,
quo cubat ipse deus, membris languore solutis.
hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
somnia vana iacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
silva gerit frondes, eiectas litus arenas.

penetralia, inner retreat. *caligo*, darkness. *crepuscula*, dusk. *sollicitus*, anxious. *Lethes*, genitive of *Lethe*. *labens*, flowing. *lapillus*, pebble. *papaver*, poppy. *stridor*, noise. *cardo*, hinge. *torus*, couch. *messis*, harvest. *arista*, ear of corn. *arena*, sand.

(*a*) What do you gather from lines 1 and 2 were the characteristics of (i) the cave, and (ii) its occupant?

(*b*) How does the poet stress the darkness of the cave at all times?

(*c*) What usual noises of the night are said to be absent here?

(*d*) What sleep-inducing sound is described in lines 9 and 10?

(*e*) What is the significance of the *papavera* (line 11) in this description?

(*f*) In what respects is this *domus* different from others (see lines 12 and 13)? Suggest reasons for this.

(*g*) Describe in your own words the centre of the *domus* and its main occupant.

(*h*) How well does Ovid convey the multitude and inherent nature of dreams in lines 16–18?

(*i*) Write a brief appreciation of Ovid's artistry in building up a picture suited to his subject-matter in this passage.

(50 marks)